



## KANSAS CLIMATE

### February 2021

#### Highlights

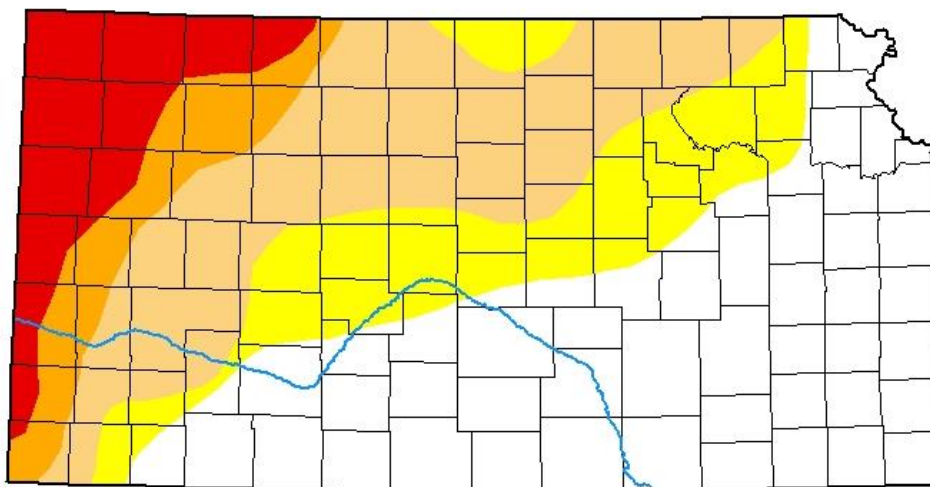
- A majority of the State received less than 20% of its normal February precipitation based on 30-year averages.
- March outlook: Drought continues in the west with likely deteriorating conditions in our south-western counties and a chance of drought expansion to central Kansas.
- 3-month outlook predicts warm and dry conditions for much of the State. Stronger probabilities of this scenario exist in western and central Kansas.

#### General Drought Conditions

Drought continues to impact a significant portion of the state. Regional drought conditions are raising concerns for western Kansas water resources as we approach a forecasted dry spring and summer.

### U.S. Drought Monitor Kansas

**March 2, 2021**  
(Released Thursday, Mar. 4, 2021)  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



#### Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

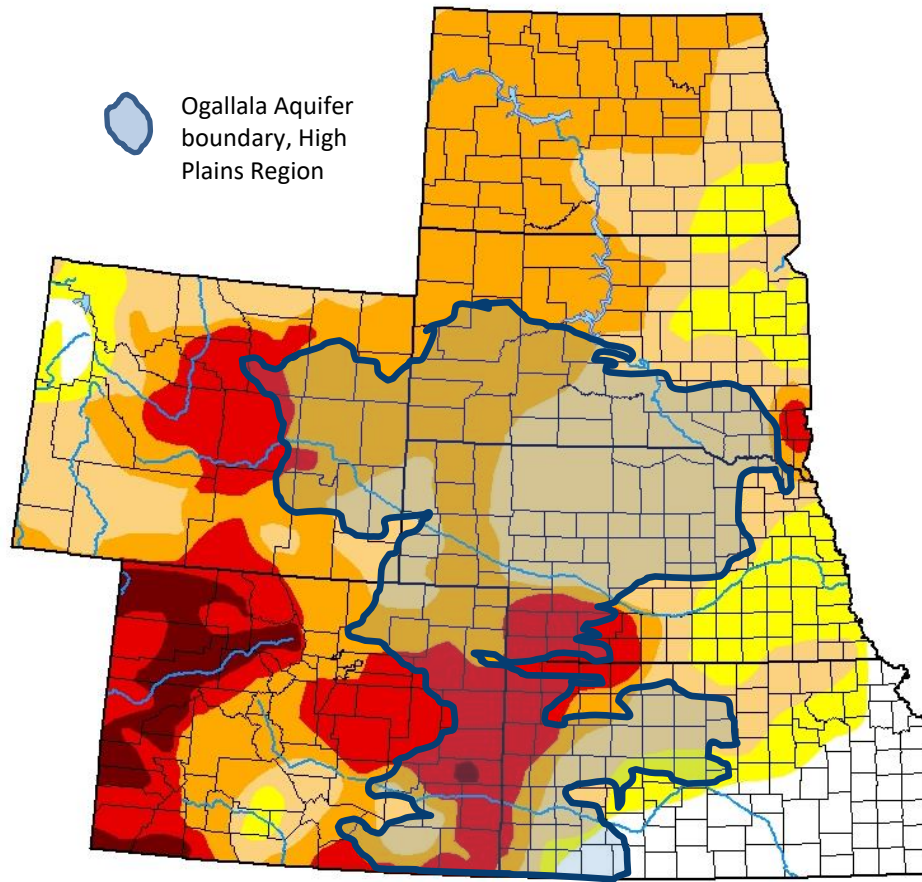
*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>*

#### Author:

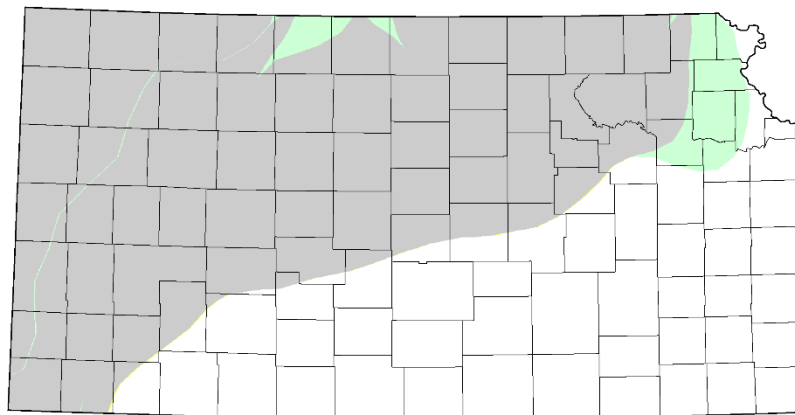
Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)



### U.S. Drought Monitor Class Change - Kansas 1 Month



March 2, 2021  
compared to  
February 2, 2021

[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)



- 5 Class Degradation
- 4 Class Degradation
- 3 Class Degradation
- 2 Class Degradation
- 1 Class Degradation
- No Change
- 1 Class Improvement
- 2 Class Improvement
- 3 Class Improvement
- 4 Class Improvement
- 5 Class Improvement

Total Precipitation Anomaly: February, 2021  
Base Period: 1981-2010

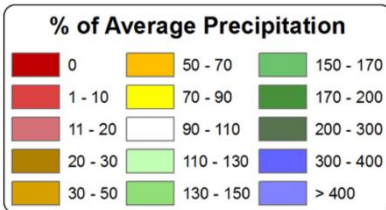
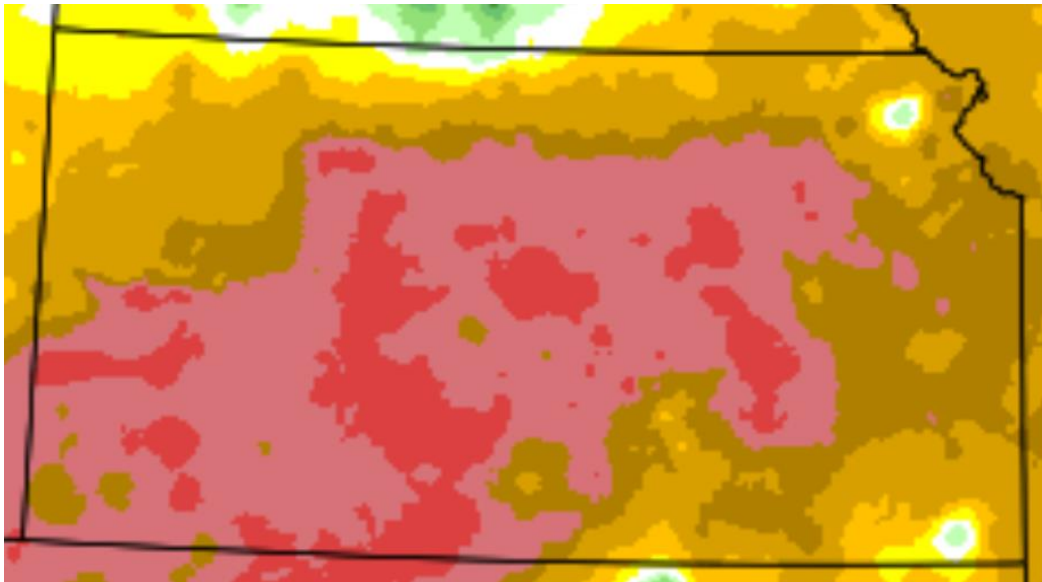
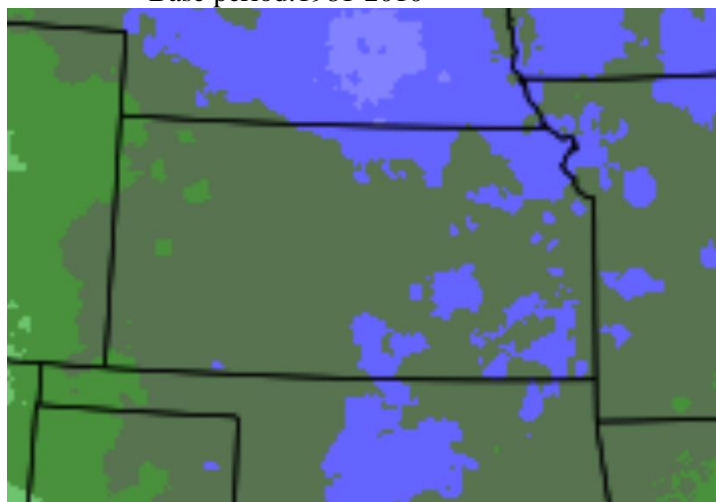
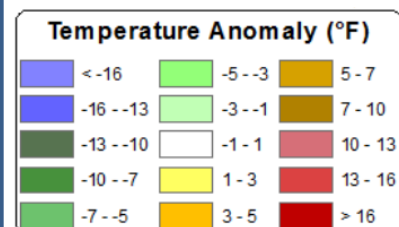


Figure 3 above summarizes observed precipitation anomaly. Figures 4, 5 below show temperature for the month. PRISM dataset available at <http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/6month/>. Additional state maps are available through the KSU Weather Data Library at <http://climate.k-state.edu/maps/monthly/>.

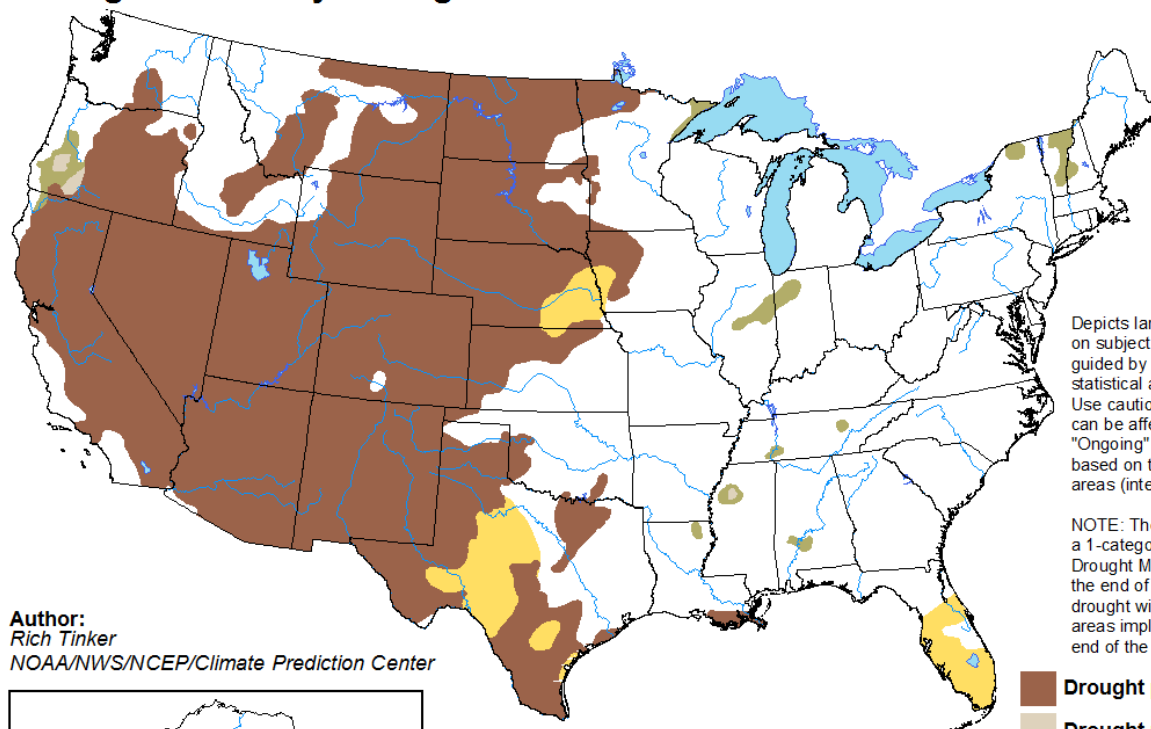
Deviation from 30-year normal  
Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: February, 2021  
Base period: 1981-2010



# U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

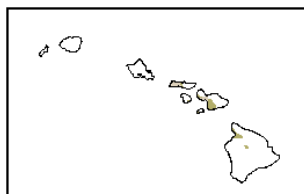
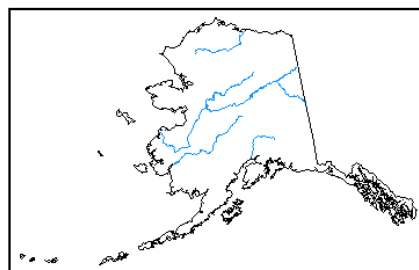
Valid for March 2021  
Released February 28, 2021



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Author:  
Rich Tinker  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center



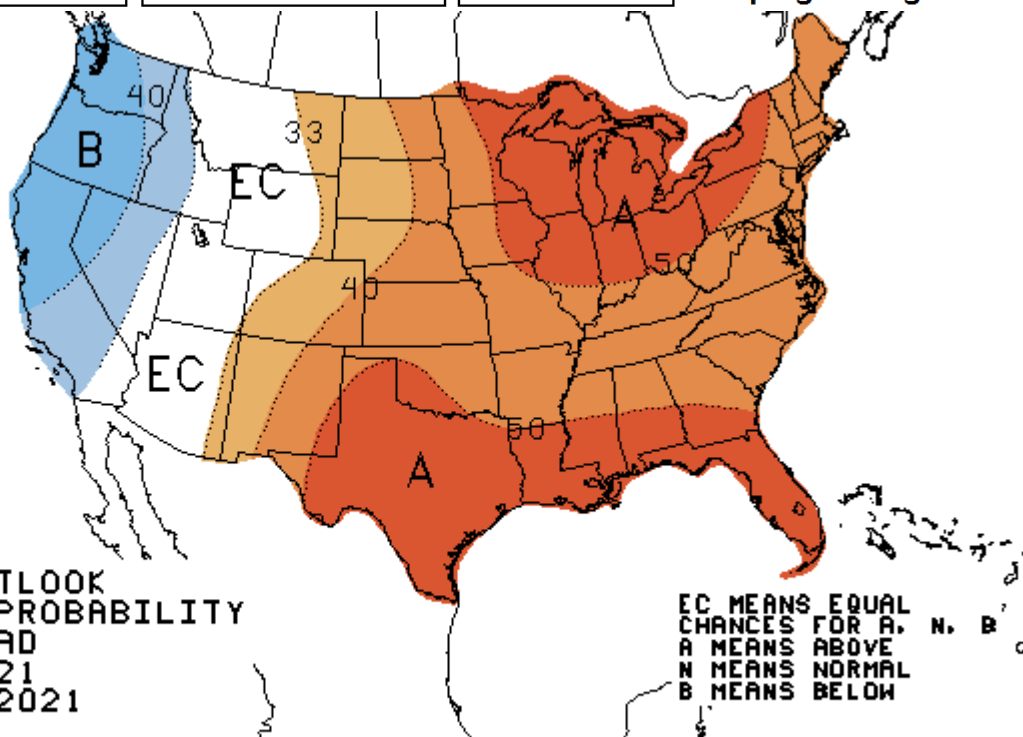
- Drought persists
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely



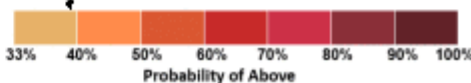
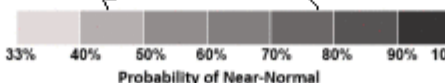
<http://go.usa.gov/3eZGd>



ONE-MONTH OUTLOOK  
TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY  
0.0 MONTH LEAD  
VALID MAR 2021  
MADE 28 FEB 2021



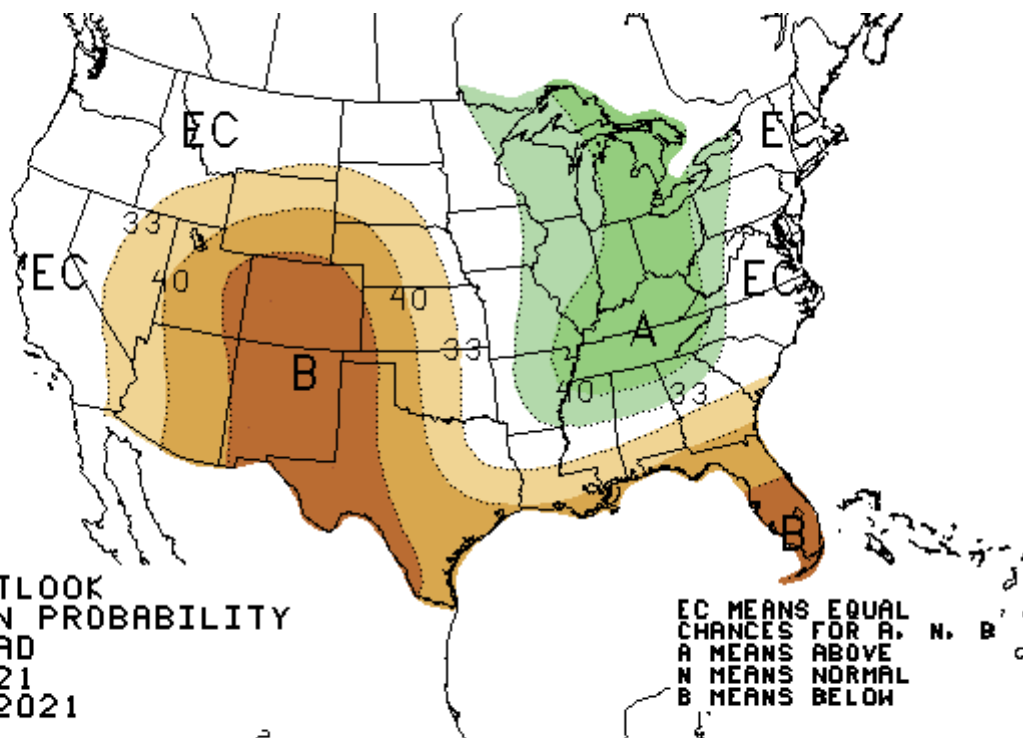
EC MEANS EQUAL  
CHANCES FOR A, N, B  
A MEANS ABOVE  
N MEANS NORMAL  
B MEANS BELOW



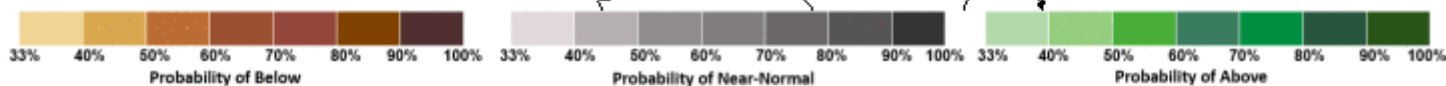




ONE-MONTH OUTLOOK  
PRECIPITATION PROBABILITY  
0.0 MONTH LEAD  
VALID MAR 2021  
MADE 28 FEB 2021



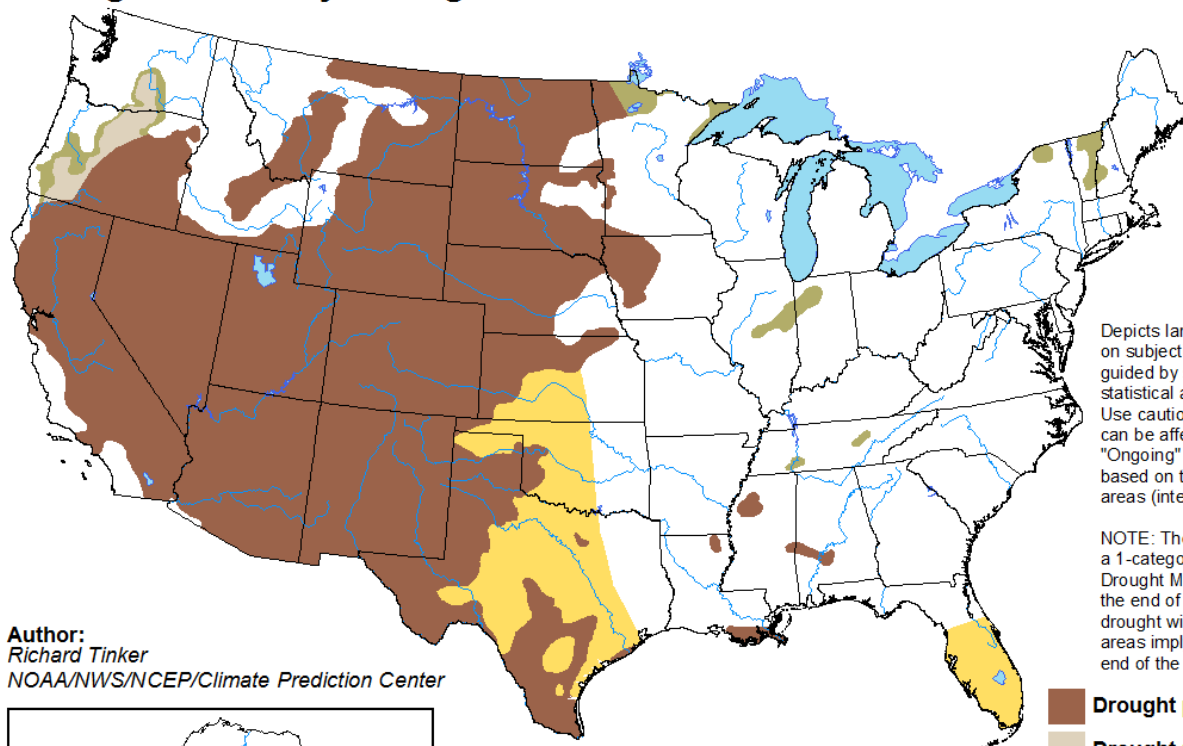
EC MEANS EQUAL  
CHANCES FOR A, N, B  
A MEANS ABOVE  
N MEANS NORMAL  
B MEANS BELOW



## Seasonal Outlooks

### U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

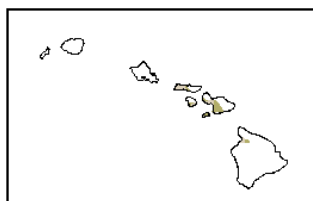
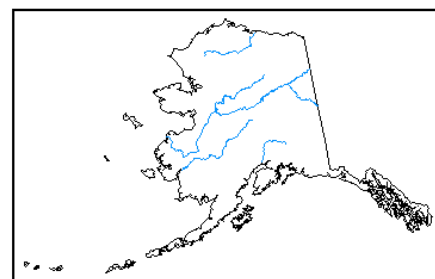
Valid for February 18 - May 31, 2021  
Released February 18



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Author:  
Richard Tinker  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center



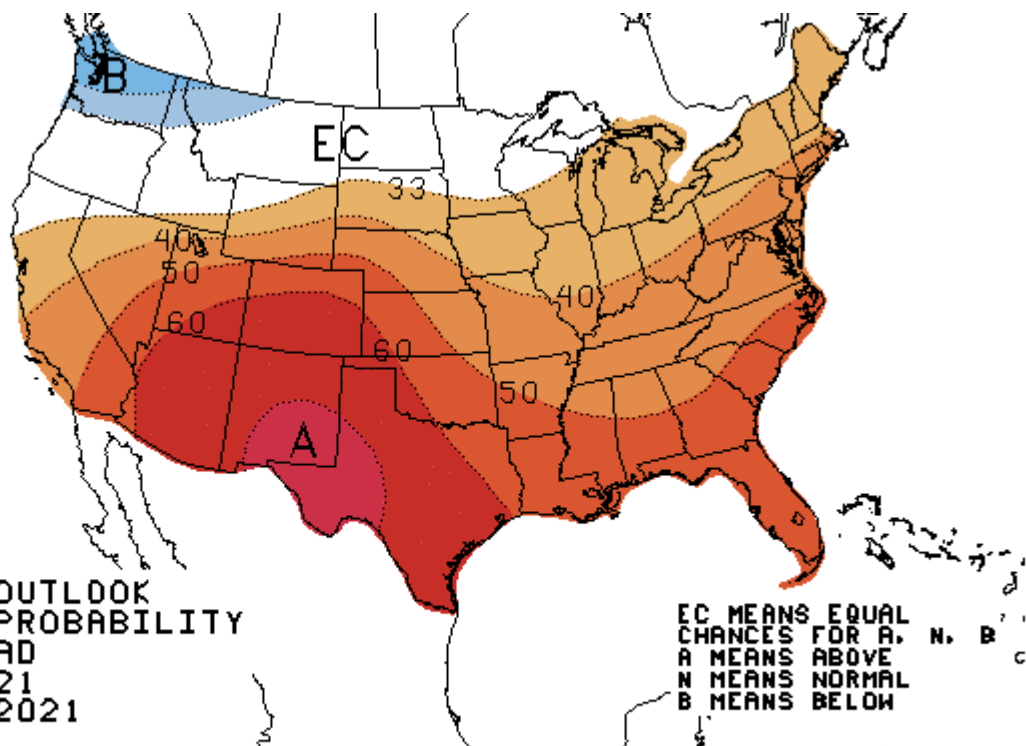
- Drought persists
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely



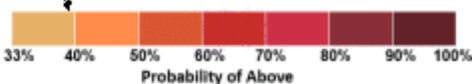
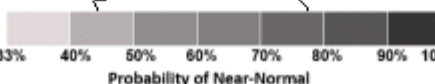
<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>



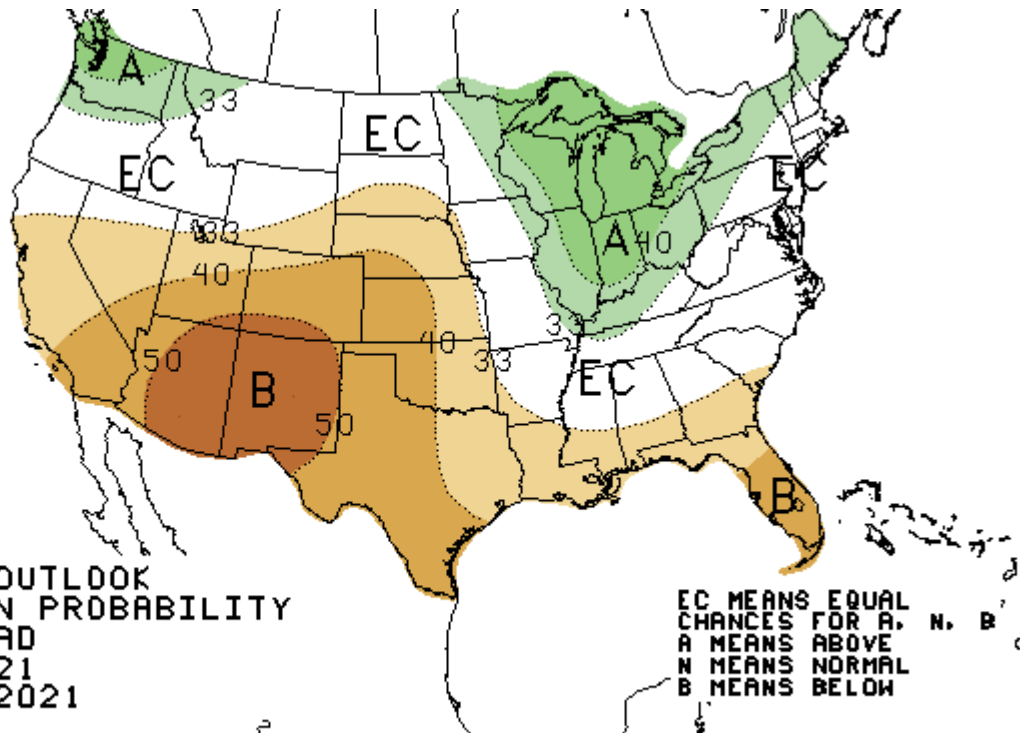
THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK  
TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY  
0.5 MONTH LEAD  
VALID MAM 2021  
MADE 18 FEB 2021



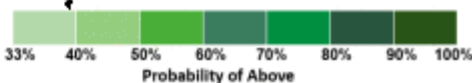
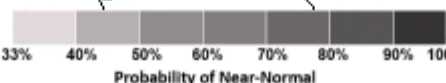
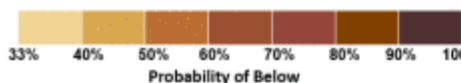
EC MEANS EQUAL  
CHANCES FOR A, N, B  
A MEANS ABOVE  
N MEANS NORMAL  
B MEANS BELOW



THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK  
PRECIPITATION PROBABILITY  
0.5 MONTH LEAD  
VALID MAM 2021  
MADE 18 FEB 2021

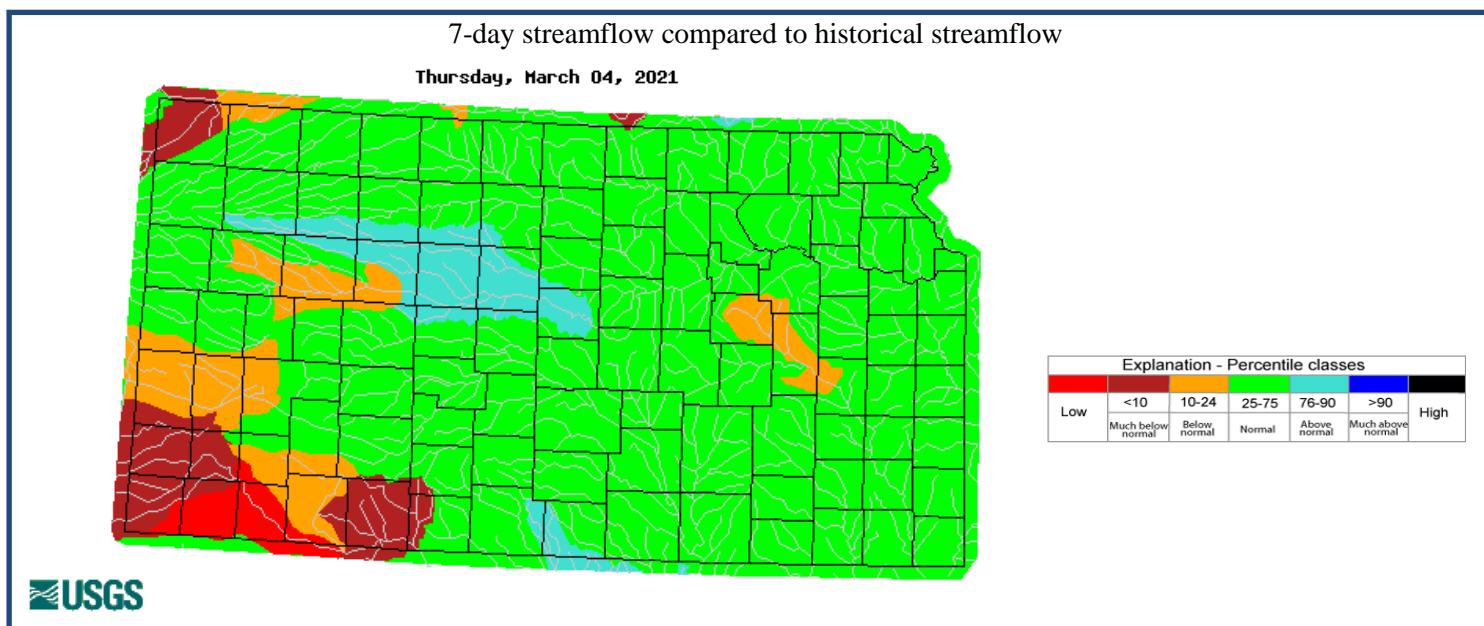


EC MEANS EQUAL  
CHANCES FOR A, N, B  
A MEANS ABOVE  
N MEANS NORMAL  
B MEANS BELOW



## Streamflow Conditions

WaterWatch summarizes streamflow conditions in a region (state or hydrologic unit) in terms of the long-term typical condition at stream gages in the region. In general, a streamflow which is greater than the 75 percentile is considered *above normal*, a streamflow which is between 25 and 75 percentiles is considered *normal* and a streamflow which is less than the 25 percentile is considered *below normal*. Color codes are for basins with streamflow averages less than 25 percent of historic values. This comparison aids in evaluating water resources conditions for a time period. A summary of flooding in is found later in this report. [https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/?id=pa07d&sid=w\\_map|m\\_pa07d\\_nwc&st=ks](https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/?id=pa07d&sid=w_map|m_pa07d_nwc&st=ks)



**Minimum Desirable Streamflow:** Low flows may be reflected at gage locations when the flow does not reach Minimum Desirable Streamflow (MDS). MDS requirements are in place to ensure base flows in certain streams to protect existing water rights and to meet in-stream water uses related to water quality, fish and wildlife and recreation. The Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources monitors 23 streams and rivers at 33 locations for minimum desirable streamflow. When flows drop below an established threshold, pumping restrictions are imposed on permits or water rights granted after the minimum desirable streamflow provision was made into law in 1984.

### MDS is not currently being administered on streams.

Recently rescinded MDS administration orders:

- Little Arkansas River above Alta Mills (September 28, 2020; rescinded February 5, 2021)

<https://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/dwr/water-appropriation/minimum-desirable-streamflow>

## Vegetation, Soil Moisture and Crops

### Vegetative Conditions

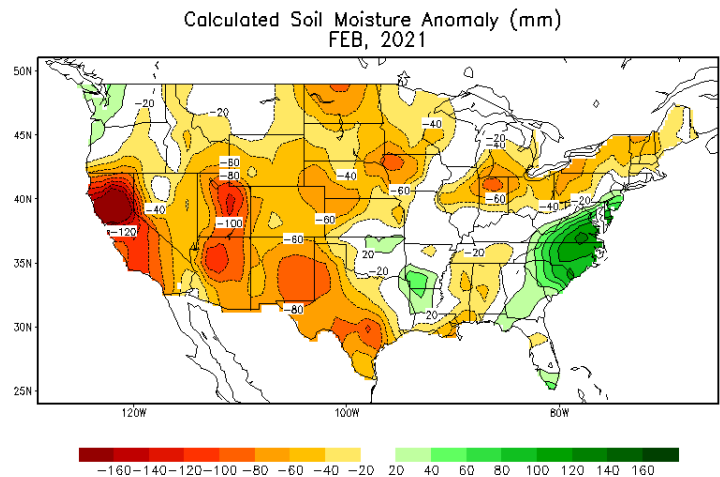
The Vegetative Condition map depicts vegetation stress. It is produced using satellite data by the National Drought Mitigation Center <https://vegdril.unl.edu/Home.aspx> and often customized for Kansas by the Kansas Biological Survey in the GreenReport.

### Soil Moisture and Rangeland

The Climate Prediction Center (CPC), monitors soil moisture and predicts future soil moisture. Anomalies are defined as deviations from the 1971-2000 monthly climatology.

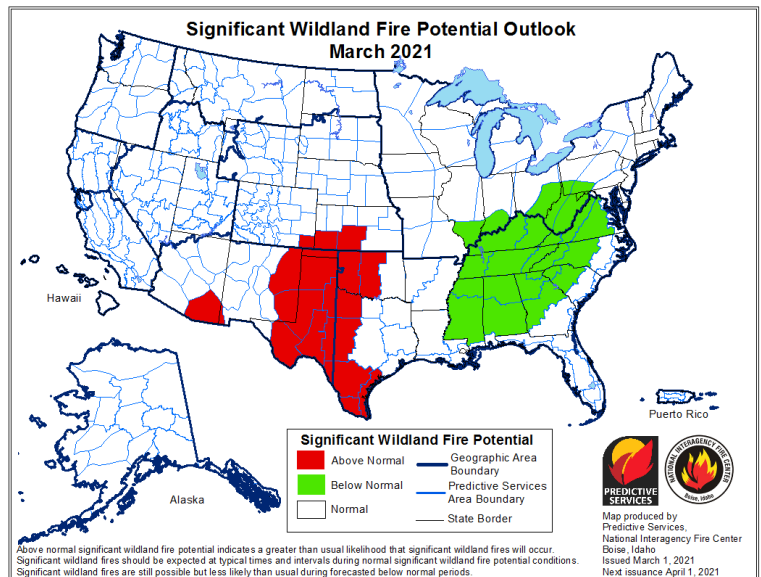
([http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Soilmst\\_Monitoring/US/Soilmst/Soilmst.shtml](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Soilmst_Monitoring/US/Soilmst/Soilmst.shtml)).

Within Kansas soil moisture is now being measured through the Kansas Mesonet and Kansas State University the percent of soil saturation (representative of grassland vegetation). For current estimated statewide soil saturation visit: <http://mesonet.k-state.edu/agriculture/soilmoist/>.



## Fire

The National Weather Service issues Red Flag Warnings when conditions favoring wildfire are at an increased risk. These are issued daily when needed. A Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook is issued monthly for the United States. Pictured to the right is the most recent outlook for possible wildfires for the next month. Additional forecasts can be found at <https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>.



## Kansas Climate Summary

The Kansas Weekly Climate Summary and Drought Report are compiled at least monthly, more frequently when conditions warrant, by the KWO. Some of the data is preliminary and subject to change once final data is available. The KWO web site, <http://www.kwo.ks.gov/reports2/climate-and-drought-monitoring-response>, contains additional drought information including links to other agencies with drought information and past issues of the Kansas Climate Summary and Drought Report. Details of current conditions at such as precipitation, temperature, evapotranspiration (ET), soil moisture and more are available at <http://mesonet.k-state.edu/>.



## RESOURCES and REFERENCES

Kansas climate data is provided by Kansas State University, Weather Data Library through the Kansas Mesonet.

(<http://www.ksre.k-state.edu/wdl/>). Soil moisture data was added in 2018 (<http://mesonet.k-state.edu/agriculture/soilmoist> )

The [U.S. Drought Monitor](#), from the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, provides a “big picture” perspective of conditions across the nation. In the Kansas county drought stage scheme, a Drought Watch equates roughly to moderate drought in the U.S. Drought Monitor, while a Drought Warning is the equivalent of severe drought. A Drought Emergency is reserved for extreme or exceptional drought. Palmer Drought Severity Index - The Palmer Index (PDSI) is one indicator used in the U.S. Drought Monitor.

The High Plains Regional Climate Center (<https://hprcc.unl.edu/> ) has precipitation and temperature summary maps available for the state, region and nation.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) [Drought Watch](#) provides information average streamflow measured at long-term gaging stations and compares them to normal flows.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture-Division of Water Resources monitors stream flow using the USGS gages for determination of administrative needs. Administration may be needed due to Minimum Desirable Streamflow (MDS) requirements, impairments and reservoir release protection. (<https://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/dwr/water-appropriation/minimum-desirable-streamflow>.)

The water levels of the federal lakes fluctuate during a year according to the management plan. Lake level Management plans are posted on the Kansas Water Office web site [www.kwo.ks.gov](http://www.kwo.ks.gov) .

The Kansas Applied Remote Sensing Program (KARS) at the University of Kansas produces a [Kansas Green Report](#) each week during the growing season. For a full set of national and regional **GreenReport**® maps, go to:

<http://www.kars.ku.edu/products/greenreport/greenreport.shtml>. This Kansas Vegetation Drought Response Index map is developed weekly by the Kansas Biological Survey using state drought triggers as its key. In addition, the National Drought Mitigation Center also produces VegDRI maps which may be found at <http://veg dri.unl.edu/>.

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides fire weather products and services for Kansas that include the Rangeland Fire Danger Index, Fire Weather Forecasts, Red Flag Watches/Warnings and Spot Forecasts. The five NWS offices that serve Kansas websites may be accessed from the [NWS Offices’ page](#).

The Monthly and Seasonal Drought Outlooks, developed by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center, assess the likelihood for improvement, persistence or deterioration in drought conditions for areas currently experiencing drought as identified by the U.S. Drought Monitor. (<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/> ) Also see: <http://www.noaa.gov/>.

Responding to Drought: A Guide for City, County and Water System Officials provides an overview of Kansas county drought stage declarations, local planning and coordination, disaster declarations and available state and federal assistance. The 2007 Municipal Water Conservation Plan Guidelines and the Drought Vulnerability Assessment Report, both by KWO, provide guidance regarding drought preparedness and response. These are available at <http://www.kwo.ks.gov/reports2/climate-and-drought-monitoring-response>.

USDA Drought Programs and Assistance website (<https://www.usda.gov/topics/disaster/drought/usda-drought-programs-and-assistance>) listing the various USDA programs and agencies to assist with drought issues.

The National Interagency Coordination Center in Boise, Idaho, produces wildfire potential outlook maps monthly. (<https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm> )

Please contact the Kansas Water Office (785) 296-3185 or [info@kwo.ks.gov](mailto:info@kwo.ks.gov) should you have any questions or suggestions.